

Appl. No. 09/998,392
Appeal Brief dated 12/29/2008
Reply to Office Action of 07/25/2008

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Application of:	:
Bhupesh Gupta	:
	: Before the Examiner:
Serial No: 09/998,392	: Quoc A. Tran
	:
Filed: 11/29/2001	: Group Art Unit: 2176
	:
Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD	: Confirmation No.: 7315
OF HIGHLIGHTING CATEGORIZED	:
WEB PAGES ON A WEB SERVER	:

APPELLANT'S BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR §41.37

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an appeal to a final rejection dated July 25, 2008 of the claims in the Application. This brief is submitted pursuant to a Notice of Appeal filed on October 27, 2008 in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §41.31.

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BRIEF FOR APPLICANTS – APPELLANTS

(i)

Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), the assignee.

(ii)

Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other appeals or interferences known to appellants, appellants' representative or assignee, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(iii)

Status of Claims

All claims in the Application (i.e., Claims 1 – 15) have been rejected. All the rejected claims are being appealed.

(iv)

Status of Amendment

No amendment was filed after the Final Rejection of January 11, 2006.

(v)

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The invention, as claimed in Claim 1, provides a computer implemented method of highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server. The computer implemented method comprises using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); storing bookmarks to all

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the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); comparing the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder to the Web pages in the categories (page 22, lines 1 – 10 and boxes 1705 and 1710 of Fig. 17); and highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 – 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17).

The invention, as claimed in Claim 4, provides a computer program product on a computer readable medium for highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server. The computer program product comprises code means for using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); code means for creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); code means for storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); code means for comparing bookmarked Web pages in a bookmark folder with the Web pages in the categories (page 22, lines 1 – 10 and boxes 1705 and 1710 of Fig. 17); and code means for highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 – 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17). The code means plus function are the steps outlined in Fig. 11, Fig. 17 as well as in the text on page 22, lines 1 – 16.

The invention, as claimed in Claim 7, provides a computer implemented apparatus for highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server. The computer implemented apparatus comprises means for using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); means for creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); means for storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); means for comparing bookmarked Web pages in a bookmark folder with the Web

pages in the categories (page 22, lines 1 – 10 and boxes 1705 and 1710 of Fig. 17); and means for highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 – 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17). The means plus functions are the steps outlined in Fig. 11, Fig. 17 as well as in the text on page 22, lines 1 – 16 processed by either processor 202 or 204 or both.

The invention, as claimed in Claim 10, provides a computer system for highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server. The computer system comprises at least one memory device (i.e., local memory 209, or hard disk 232 of Fig. 2) for storing code data; and at least one processor (i.e., processor 202 or 204 of Fig. 2) for processing the code data to use a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30), to create a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30), to store bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30), to compare bookmarked Web pages in a bookmark folder with the Web pages in the categories (page 22, lines 1 – 10 and boxes 1705 and 1710 of Fig. 17) and to highlight all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 – 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17).

The invention, as claimed in Claim 13, provides a computer implemented method of highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server. The computer implemented method comprises using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); accessing a Web page on the server on which Web pages arranged in categories are displayed (page 22, lines 1 – 5); retrieving Uniform Resource locators (URLs) of all Web pages in a bookmark folder, the

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bookmark folder being stored either on a client computer system or on the server (page 22, lines 5 – 9 and box 1705 of Fig. 17), the bookmark folder, if stored on the server, being enabled to be accessed by a plurality of users (page 21, lines 18 – 24); comparing the URLs of the bookmarked Web pages with URLs of the Web pages in the categories (page 22, lines 9 and 10 and box 1710 of Fig. 17); and highlighting all the Web pages in the categories displayed on the Web page that have the same URLs with the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 - 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17).

The invention, as claimed in Claim 14, provides a computer implemented method of indicating Web pages on a server that have already been bookmarked on a remote computer system. The computer implemented method comprises using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); accessing a Web site on the server on which Web pages arranged in categories are displayed (page 22, lines 1 – 5); retrieving Uniform Resource locators (URLs) of all bookmarked Web pages in a bookmark folder, the bookmark folder being stored on the remote computer system and being enabled to be viewed by a plurality of users (page 22, lines 5 – 9 and box 1705 of Fig. 17), however, only bookmarked Web pages in the bookmark folder for which a user has access permission may be accessed by the user (page 21, lines 18 – 24); comparing the URLs of the bookmarked Web pages with URLs of the Web pages in the categories (page 22, lines 9 and 10 and box 1710 of Fig. 17); and highlighting all the Web pages in the categories displayed on the Web page that have the same URLs with the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 - 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17).

The invention, as claimed in Claim 15, provides a computer implemented method of indicating Web pages on a server that have already been bookmarked

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on a local computer system. The computer implemented method comprises using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder (see page 13, lines 12 – 30); accessing a Web site on the server on which Web pages arranged in categories are displayed (page 22, lines 1 – 5); retrieving Uniform Resource locators (URLs) of all bookmarked Web pages in a bookmark folder, the bookmark folder being stored on the local computer system (page 22, lines 5 – 9 and box 1705 of Fig. 17); comparing the URLs of the bookmarked Web pages with URLs of the Web pages in the categories (page 22, lines 9 and 10 and box 1710 of Fig. 17); and highlighting all the Web pages in the categories displayed on the Web site that have the same URLs with the bookmarked Web pages (see page 21, lines 28 – 32, page 22, lines 10 - 16 and box 1715 of Fig. 17).

(vi)

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Whether claims 1 – 15 were properly rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Khan in view of Nielsen and further in view of Baird

(vii)

Arguments

In considering a Section §103 rejection, the subject matter of the claim “as a whole” must be considered and analyzed. In the analysis, it is necessary that the scope and contents of the prior art and differences between the art and the claimed invention (taken as a whole) be determined. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966).

Khan purports to teach a method for generating a prioritized network site directory. According to the teachings of Khan, users who want to include their

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bookmarks into categories in a Website directory has to register with an online bookmark management service and import their browser bookmarks or favorite links onto an existing webpage or create a fresh set of bookmarks in their server-based bookmarks account. Once a user has a server side bookmark account set up and populated, the user may add part or all of the user's bookmarks to the Website directory. When adding the bookmarks into the site directory, the user is given the option to manually put each bookmark into a category or have the bookmarks be automatically categorized into the Website directory.

In automatic categorization, the user may specify which part of the user's bookmark set is to be included in the directory. All unique links in this set that do not already exist in the directory are then considered for addition under categories determined by the staff. With automatic categorization, the user does not have to determine and submit the appropriate categorization of the submitted bookmarks.

The website addition process may be automated in at least two manners. First, an automatic filtering step may be executed to determine whether a submitted link already exists in the directory. In this step, the submitted link is compared to pre-existing links in the site directory to see if it matches one of the pre-existing links of the site directory. As an option, if the user attempts to add a link manually under a category, the user may be alerted when the link already exists in that category or even elsewhere in the directory. After the alert, the user may be allowed to proceed and submit the link. A final determination on whether to replicate links across categories may subsequently be made by the editorial staff.

The Examiner asserted that in Fig. 21 and col. 20, lines 50 – 60, Khan teaches ***using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders***. Appellants respectfully disagree.

Firstly, the Brief Description of Fig. 21 reads as follows:

FIG. 21 illustrates a dialog box for a search feature for keyword
searching of bookmarks in a user's online bookmark account in

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accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
(emphasis added).

Accordingly, it is bookmarks that are being searched and not Web pages.

Secondly, in col. 20, lines 46 – 58 Khan explains Fig. 21. There, Khan discloses:

A user may search through their bookmarks for keywords. In an embodiment of the present invention, this may be accomplished by first clicking on the "Search" button 710 on the left menu bar (see FIG. 7) so that a search dialog box 2100 is displayed as depicted in FIG. 21. A keyword(s) may then be entered in the keyword box 2102 and then search area may be chosen for those words by clicking on the down arrow 2104 next to "Search the" 2106 and selecting either Site Title 2108, Site Summary 2110, Site URL 2112, or All Three 2114. A user may also select whether they want to search for links that contain ALL of the keywords or for links that contain ANY of the keywords. To execute the search, the Search Bookmarks button 2116 is then selected. (Emphasis added.)

Here again, Khan discloses that it is bookmarks that are being searched and not Web pages.

Thirdly, let us suppose, arguendo, that since the bookmarks are on a server then the bookmarks can be displayed to the user in a Webpage and that searching the bookmarks, therefore, is in effect searching the Webpage.

But note that Khan does not disclose that the Webpage into which the bookmarks can be displayed is bookmarked much less *bookmarked in two or more sub-folders.*

Consequently, Applicants submit that Khan does not teach, show or suggest *using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders* as asserted by the Examiner.

The Examiner admitted that Khan does not teach ***highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages***. However, the Examiner continued, Nielsen discloses in col. 7, lines 40 - 55 and in Fig. 5, an aggregate flag field 521 contains a Boolean flag that if true identifies the history data record 510 as an aggregate record. An aggregate record links to history data structures containing similar hyperlinks. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner equates the claimed highlighting as equivalent to an “aggregate flag” as taught by Nielsen. The interpretation is supported by the Applicant’s disclosure, which states “Note also that the highlighted fashion encompasses any manner of distinguishing already bookmarked Web pages from those that have not been bookmarked,” See Applicant Specs Page 22 lines 10 – 16.)

The Examiner then concluded that it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Khan with those of Nielsen.

Nielsen purports to teach a method for providing to a user of a hypertext system an enhanced history presentation that allows the user to more quickly find and reference previously viewed hypernodes. According to Nielsen, a history list is used in Web browsers to provide a mechanism by which a user can recall hypernodes (i.e., Web pages) that have been previously accessed by the user. However, the history list can become quite long. A long history list that accumulates over an extended period of time becomes difficult for a user to access because of the sheer amount of material provided to the user. Further, the history list is preferably used to refer to recently accessed hypernodes. Thus, the user has difficulty when scanning a long intermixed list of recently accessed and aged hypernodes to determine which hypernode is the one of interest. Consequently, Nielsen provides a method of indicating the order in which a user accessed a plurality of hypernodes in a history list by linking a first Web page accessed before a second Web page to the second Web page.

Further, Nielsen provides a method of presenting aggregate information of a plurality of Web pages to a user. When a user accesses a plurality of Web

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pages in a Web site, an aggregate reference information is gathered in the history facility. The aggregate information is obtained by truncating the hyperlink reference of each accessed Web page. The truncated hyperlink references of the Web pages are compared together. Matched truncated hyperlink references are combined to form a hyperlink aggregate. This hyperlink aggregate also has aggregate information. The aggregate information is what is presented to the user in the history list in place of the information for each one of the Web pages.

As an example, if a user accesses two Web pages during the course of browsing the Internet (i.e., **ibm.com/software** and an **ibm.com/hardware**), the two Web pages will be truncated to **ibm.com/** (i.e., the official Web site of IBM). The title of the Web site will be used in the history list. This title will contain (aggregate) information regarding both Web pages that were accessed. The user may have the information of the truncated Web pages display by expanding the aggregate information.

The Examiner asserted that Nielsen teaches an aggregate record that links to history data structures containing similar hyperlinks. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner equates the claimed highlighting as equivalent to an “aggregate flag” as taught by Nielsen. The interpretation is supported by the Applicant’s disclosure, which states “Note also that the highlighted fashion encompasses any manner of distinguishing already bookmarked Web pages from those that have not been bookmarked.” (See Applicant Specs Page 22 lines 10 – 16.)

Firstly, whether or not Nielsen teaches an aggregate flag as asserted by the Examiner is irrelevant. The claimed element of the invention specifically recites the limitations **highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages**. The claimed element does not recite an aggregate flag.

Secondly, Nielsen discloses in Fig. 5 and in col.6, line 66 to col. 7, line 48 a history list array 500 that stores information in a plurality of elements 501. The information stored in each of the elements 501 is illustrated by a plurality of

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history data structures 510. According to Nielsen, the purpose of the history list array 500 is to remember which hyperlinks a user has accessed while browsing such that the user can backtrack to a previously visited page accessed through the hyperlink. The data structure 510 is used to store information relating to accessed hyperlinks. A "Link to Next" field 511 in the data structure 510 contains a pointer to a history data record as indicated by an arrow 513. The "Link to Next" field 511 is used to link to other history data structures containing hyperlink information belonging to the aggregate. An "Aggregate Flag" field 521 contains a boolean flag that if TRUE identifies the history data record 510 as an aggregate record. An aggregate record links to history data structures containing similar hyperlinks. Thus, when displaying the history list array 500 the information from the aggregate history data record is presented to the user instead of the information from the other history data records linked to the aggregate through the "Link to Next" field 511.

According to the teachings of Nielsen, therefore, the aggregate flag is used to determine whether to display to a user aggregate history data or history data of the individual hyperlinks that make up the aggregate.

Further, the hyperlinks that make up the aggregate are not the same (hyperlinks). Rather, each one of them is a different hyperlink, albeit, they all have the same base hyperlink (i.e., ibm.com).

Thus, Nielsen does not teach, show or suggest **highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages** as asserted by the Examiner.

The Examiner further admitted that neither Khan nor Nielsen alone or in combination teaches the following elements: (1) creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored; and (2) storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder. However, the Examiner continued, Baird teaches those elements. Thus, the Examiner concluded, it would have been obvious for

one skilled in the art to combine the teachings of Khan, Nielsen and Baird to arrive at the claimed invention. Appellants continue to disagree.

Baird purports to teach a method for network navigation that enables automatic accessing and display in a bookmark list of at least one group of bookmarks stored on a remote computer system. According to the teachings of Baird, a group indicator associated with at least one bookmark group that includes a number of group-associated bookmarks maintained on a remote computer system is displayed. When a user selects an action directed toward the group indicator, a locator for the group-associated bookmarks is accessed. Once the locator for the group-associated bookmarks is accessed, a number of bookmarks is displayed. Each of the bookmarks is associated with a respective one of the group-associated bookmarks.

Accessing the locator for the group-associated bookmarks from the remote computer system includes downloading a web page from the remote computer and parsing source code of the web page to extract the bookmarks. The parsing includes: extracting the bookmarks from the source code; examining the source code for anchor tags; and extracting text from the anchor tags for the bookmarks.

The Examiner stated that Baird discloses the limitations (1) creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored; and (2) storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder in paragraphs [0041] – [0049] where it is disclosed that “group of bookmarked server may search line by line through the source code of the corresponding Web page 173 (at the server) wherein information of the bookmarks in the corresponding group may be downloaded on the client 109, and is used to create and display the bookmark associated bookmark submenu 254 and stored.”

However, it should be noted that it is the Web page 173 (that contains the group-associated bookmarks) that is parsed for the bookmarks and it is the bookmarks found in the Web page 173 that are stored under the submenu.

By contrast, in the claimed invention it is the Web pages that are searched and found to contain the keyword that are stored.

Accordingly, Baird does not teach, show or suggest (1) ***creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored***; and (2) ***storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder*** as asserted by the Examiner.

Hence, combining the teachings of Khan with those of Nielsen and Baird teaches a computer implemented method that uses a keyword to search bookmarks in a folder; storing bookmarks into the folder; comparing the bookmarked Web pages in a sub-folder to the Web pages in the categories; and using an aggregate flag to determine whether to display to a user aggregate history data or history data of the individual hyperlinks that make up the aggregate.

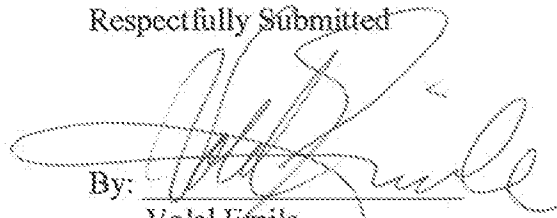
However, the combination does not teach a computer implemented method of highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server that ***uses a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders; storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder; and highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages*** as in the claimed invention.

Consequently, Appellants submit that the claims are not made obvious by the combination of the teachings of Khan, Nielsen and Baird.

Hence, Appellants request reversal of the rejection.

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Respectfully Submitted

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(vii)

Claims Appendix

1. (Previously presented) A computer implemented method of highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server comprising:

using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders;

creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored;

storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder;

comparing the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder to the Web pages in the categories; and

highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages.

2. (Previously presented) The computer implemented method of Claim 1 wherein the bookmark folder is on a client.

3. (Previously presented) The computer implemented method of Claim 1 wherein the bookmark folder is on a server.

4. (Previously presented) A computer program product on a computer readable medium for highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server comprising:

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code means for using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders;

code means for creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored;

code means for storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder;

code means for comparing the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder to the Web pages in the categories; and

code means for highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages.

5. (Previously presented) The computer program product of Claim 4 wherein the bookmark folder is on a client.
6. (Previously presented) The computer program product of Claim 4 wherein the bookmark folder is on a server.
7. (Previously presented) A computer implemented apparatus for highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server comprising:

means for using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders;

means for creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored;

means for storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder;

means for comparing the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder to the Web pages in the categories; and

means for highlighting all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages.

8. (Previously presented) The computer implemented apparatus of Claim 7 wherein the bookmark folder is on a client.
9. (Previously presented) The computer implemented apparatus of Claim 7 wherein the bookmark folder is on a server.
10. (Previously presented) A computer system for highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server comprising:

at least one memory device for storing code data; and

at least one processor for processing the code data to use a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders, to create a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored, to store bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder, to compare the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder to the Web pages in the categories and to highlight all the Web pages in the categories that are the same as the bookmarked Web pages.

11. (Previously presented) The computer system of Claim 10 wherein the bookmark folder is on a client.
12. (Previously presented) The computer system of Claim 10 wherein the bookmark folder is on a server.
13. (Previously presented) A computer implemented method of highlighting Web pages arranged in categories on a server comprising:

using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders;

creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored;

storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder;

accessing a Web page on the server on which Web pages arranged in categories are displayed;

retrieving Uniform Resource locators (URLs) of all Web pages in the created sub-folder, the created sub-folder being stored either on a client computer system or on the server, the bookmark folder, if stored on the server, being enabled to be accessed by a plurality of users;

comparing the URLs of the bookmarked Web pages with URLs of the Web pages in the categories; and

highlighting all the Web pages in the categories displayed on the Web page that have the same URLs with the bookmarked Web pages.

14. (Previously presented) A computer implemented method of indicating Web pages on a server that have already been bookmarked on a remote computer system comprising:

using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders;

creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored;

storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder;

accessing a Web site on the server on which Web pages arranged in categories are displayed;

retrieving Uniform Resource locators (URLs) of all the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder, the created sub-folder being stored on the remote computer system and being enabled to be viewed by a plurality of users, however, only bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder for which a user has access permission may be accessed by the user;

comparing the URLs of the bookmarked Web pages with URLs of the Web pages in the categories; and

highlighting all the Web pages in the categories displayed on the Web page that have the same URLs with the bookmarked Web pages.

15. (Previously presented) A computer implemented method of indicating Web pages on a server that have already been bookmarked on a local computer system comprising:

using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders;

creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored;

storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder;

accessing a Web site on the server on which Web pages arranged in categories are displayed;

retrieving Uniform Resource locators (URLs) of all the bookmarked Web pages in the created sub-folder, the created sub-folder being stored on the local computer system;

comparing the URLs of the bookmarked Web pages with URLs of the Web pages in the categories; and

highlighting all the Web pages in the categories displayed on the Web site that have the same URLs with the bookmarked Web pages.

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Evidence Appendix

None.

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Related Proceedings Appendix

None.